

## GOETHEL'S REPORT TELLS OF YANKEE PLUCK AT PANAMA

Annual Resume of Canal Affairs Recites Story of Remarkable Achievement

COST OF GREAT DITCH STANDS AT \$353,559,049

Foundations for Batteries Completed—110,261,883 Cubic Yards of Earth Removed

WASHINGTON, November 17.—Concluding chapters in the story of American pluck and perseverance that made possible the construction of the Panama Canal are written by Col. George W. Goethel, governor of the Zone, in his annual report just submitted to Secretary Garrison.

The report tells of the canal builders' battle against tricky earth slides, of the establishment of the permanent form of government in the Zone, with Colonel Goethel as governor, of the beginning of the work on fortifications to guard the great waterway against invasion, while imposing rows of figures tell of the cost of details in the canal's construction and maintenance.

The report shows that the canal's cost, including the current appropriation, now stands at \$353,559,049.69. More than \$274,000,000 was appropriated. Of that amount more than \$12,000,000 was for fortifications.

**Work On Great Batteries**  
Work was continued during the year on the great mortar batteries, the report states, "and by the close of the year the contract work was practically completed, as well as the greater portion of the back fill. On July 1, 1913, the construction of redoubts in accordance with plans prepared by a board appointed for the purpose and approved by the secretary of war, was undertaken, and they were completed, as well as the clearing necessary in connection with them."

The continued earth slides that checked the progress of the canal builders was described at length. "The total amount of material removed in the dry from Culebra cut," the report states, "from the beginning of American operations to June 15, 1914, aggregated 1,102,381 cubic yards, at a division cost of \$0.7066 per cubic yard; of this amount 25,206,100 cubic yards were removed because of slides, or 22.89 per cent."

**Water Has Little Effect**  
Describing the demolition of Gamboa dike as one of the first steps in the canal's completion, the report relates that "with the exception of a small pocket slide in the vicinity of Gamboa, the admission of water to the cut has thus far had no effect; nor has there been any perceptible tendency for the presence of water to produce slides."

The canal's giant locks and dams staunchly withstood the earthquake shocks which were more violent and numerous during the last year than in any since American occupation. Eighty-seven distinct shocks were recorded at Ancon.

"Practically all the shocks," the report stated, "seemed to originate in the vicinity of the lower coast of Los Santos Province, approximately 117 miles southwest of Ancon. The most violent shocks occurred October 2, 1913, and May 28, 1914."

**One Shock Causes Damage**  
"The shock of May 28, resulted in slight damage to the new administration building then in course of erection at Balboa Heights, but with this exception the canal works suffered no damage from these shocks."

As the construction of the canal proceeded to the point where a date was set for the admission of the first ship, the population of the zone steadily decreased. On June 30, 1914, the force employed on the canal was 29,673, compared with 43,350 at the close of the previous fiscal year.

"Accompanying the decrease," the report states, "there was a large emigration from the isthmus, and for the first time since the work was started there was an excess of departures over arrivals of about 15,000."

Inasmuch as the canal was not opened to traffic until August 15, the report does not tell of the passage of the first merchant ships or of the financial aspects of operation.

**Mrs. Whitney Re-elected President and Organization Will Continue Fight On Booze**

After encouraging reports from the officers of the Women's Christian Temperance Union on their year's work an election was held yesterday afternoon at a meeting of this organization at Mrs. J. M. Whitney was re-elected president, and Mrs. W. C. Woodson first vice-president and Mrs. A. Ebersole, second vice-president. Miss Florence Yarrow was elected secretary, and Miss L. R. Conn treasurer.

This meeting marked the thirtieth anniversary of the union in the Territory, through all of which Mrs. Whitney has presided as president. The meeting was well attended.

In this coming year it is planned to carry on with renewed vigor the union's "educational campaign" against liquor, which is done by sending literature on the subject.

### REMEMBER THE NAME.

Chenot's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy is the best known medicine for diarrhea, dysentery, colic, cramps or pains in the stomach. You may need it some time. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.



## FINISHED SUGAR MAY BE TURNED OUT BY CUBA

HAVANA, October 24.—Ever since the passage of the Underwood law the question of the manufacture of direct consumption sugars in Cuba for export to the United States has called forth considerable discussion here and more than occasionally rumors are set afloat that certain factories are about to install equipment that will permit the making of this class of product. Usually, however, when these rumors are traced to their sources they amount to nothing more than a casual remark by the chemist, superintendent or administrator of the factory in question concerning the practicability of such a procedure, says a Havana correspondent of the Louisiana Planter and Sugar Manufacturer.

Within the past few days rumors of this kind have been more than usually plentiful and continue to be persistent regarding the intention of the owners of a large and modern house in the Orient to so alter their equipment that a direct consumption sugar might be turned out and also in regard to the intentions of the owners of Central Cuba to make a part of their product into high-grade stuff. Neither of these reports could be verified but we do learn that the work of almost completely rebuilding Ingenio Fortuna, Havana Province, is now being pushed as fast as possible and that it is intended to have this place in shape to grind beet when the tenth and fifteenth of the coming January and to turn out a directly edible product.

**Probably For Local Demand**  
We are not informed as to whether any effort is to be made to export Fortuna's output, but as there is a growing local demand for sugars of this grade it is more than likely that a market can be found here on the island that will be profitable. Especially should this be true as Fortuna is only a short distance from Havana by rail.

So far as we are able to judge, entirely independent of any promptings by the work at Fortuna, several of the local distilleries this week devote themselves exclusively to administering to the ingenio owners that they should not allow the prospective profits of 1914-1915 to slip through their fingers but should plant the greater portion in factory improvements that look toward the manufacture of higher grades of sugar. Couched in terms that lose no little by translation says our editor: "Esta ocasion hay que cuidar como a una uña bonita la que se presenta un buen partido, un novio con todos los periquitos."

"Mucha prudencia, hijita, mira lo que haces, pan los cinco sentidos, porque otro come ente no se te vuelve a presentar mas nunca."

Which is to say that the coming year will present the opportunity for which all have waited, and which must not be allowed to pass in the belief that it will return.

**Report By Noel Deer**  
Also in this connection, the secretary of agriculture has just issued a little pamphlet gotten up by Mr. Deer, dealing with the causes that bring about the deterioration in stored sugars and the means which may be employed in getting rid of these causes. This pamphlet does not report any new work that has been done here in Cuba, but as it is short and to the point and written in language which may be easily understood by those who are not familiar with the subject of micro-organisms, it should be more than helpful to those who have had trouble with the keeping qualities of their sugars, especially to those who are subscribers to a belief fairly prevalent here that it is the bagasse left in the juice which produces a lowering of the polarization of stored sugars.

In recent letters we have made reference to reports that a crop would be taken off in 1915 at Ingenio Elisalde and now we learn, on very good authority, that the work of putting the old factory in shape is going forward. We understand that little or no new apparatus is being installed although the factory was laid idle for some years. A considerable quantity of cane grown in Elisalde's own fields is available, but we are not informed as to the amount of sugar which the owners count on making.

**Railroad Extension**  
Down at Juraguá an extension of the plantation's narrow-gauge railroad is being built to connect with the broad-gauge lines of Ingenio Maria Victoria and Perseverancia whose sugars will be shipped to port over the Juraguá lines. This will be an arrangement like others that are occasionally seen here when it becomes necessary to change from broad to narrow-gauge the cars being so built that they may be lifted from the trucks of one width, which are then run from beneath the suspended body and replaced by the trucks of the other gauge.

Central Caracas, which is also in the Cienfuegos district, is receiving a very thorough overhauling at the hands of its new owners, and there is every indication that it will be put in shape to grind a larger quantity of cane than before and also to work up the resulting juice more economically, although we note that a shipment of coal has just arrived for the Caracas Company, part of which, however, will

doubtless be used as fuel for the locomotives of the Caracas Railway. This line, like the one belonging to Juraguá, does a considerable amount of hauling for other factories in that section.

**Evidence of Activity**  
We note, too, during the week the arrival of a number of cars for Ciego de Avila, rails and switches for San Pablo, similar equipment for Union, structural steel for La Vega, electrical apparatus for Amistad, and miscellaneous machinery and equipment for Central San Francisco, Union, Soerres, Perseverancia, Toledo, Mercedes, Cuba, Armonia and Jobe—all coming in on the several steamers which have arrived from Boston, New York, Mexico and New Orleans.

Sailing from Rotterdam on the steamer the *Scandinavia*, of the Holland-American line, brought in machinery for Central Caracas, Adela, Union, Uclina, Santa Maria, Moron, Homigero and Soledad, the consignment for the latter being a new body for an evaporator.

**Going Cuban Money**  
Since our last letter the senate has considered and acted favorably upon the National Defense Law among whose provisions is one authorizing the issuing of Cuban money—not the issuing of bills that would have only a partial guarantee behind them, but actual metallic money. The bill is now awaiting the signature of the president, and there seems to be no doubt that it will be signed, although it may be that he will send it back to Congress with the request that certain minor points be modified in order to facilitate the government's obtaining the necessary metal out of which to make the coins that are to be put into circulation.

The representative bankers of this city have held conferences with the President at which were discussed the valuations which would be placed upon the French and Spanish coins that now circulate. Due to the fluctuations that are experienced even in normal times, and which have been very much accentuated by the recent trend of affairs, this matter of giving a fixed value to the coin and the cent is rather difficult, but a satisfactory arrangement will doubtless be arrived at shortly. Especially is this true as all the bankers realize the help that the new currency will afford in moving the commercial sugar crop; for at present, some uneasiness is felt lest the actual supply of a circulating medium will not be sufficient for the volume of business that will be done during the next six or eight months.

**Taxation Question**  
Thus far the Agrarian League has not seen fit to make a pronouncement upon the suggestion which came from the meeting of ingenio owners held in New York early this month at which time those present signified their willingness to aid the Government in tiding over the difficulties which have followed the decrease in revenues from the custom-house. Before we arrived at this city, the league has made public another letter defending its course of action, but, as in his previous letter, he seems to avoid the main point at issue, although his two letters make it fairly certain that the President of the League has no enthusiastic support which he cares to lend to this suggestion and that so far as he is concerned the defeat of the proposals of direct taxation by the House of Representatives closes the incident.

Little change has been noted in the state of the crop since our last, the rains continuing to be fairly general although of somewhat less intensity than in previous weeks. Wherever possible there has been a continuation of the preparations for all plantings and the ingenio men are making ready for the beginning of the grinding, getting the batteries of house in shape and bringing in saw wood which will supplant the bagasse in last week's report of the Weather Bureau says that the various observers of that department advise that a continuance of the favorable rates and high temperatures during the day have been conducive to a satisfactory development of the cane which presents a healthy aspect practically everywhere, although it is still somewhat backward in certain districts, among others in the zone tributary to Cardenas.

**Sugar Movement Light**  
Last week the arrivals of sugar at the ports were nil and the shipments were also small. Likewise this week's exports do not reach a high figure although there were some few lots that changed hands locally. The week's 23,000 sacks, polarization 96, Matanzas at 64 cents; the arroba; 2,300 sacks, polarization 96, Matanzas at 64 cents; the arroba; 5,000 sacks, polarization 95.5, at 64 cents; the arroba.

The first of these lots changed hands on Thursday. The sale of other lots was rumored but not confirmed. Also was rumored the sale of a large lot to English buyers for delivery early in the coming year, but this was brought about by the misinterpretation of a cable from New York.

The market opened on Monday at the closing figures of the week previous, was maintained at this level until Friday and then dropped a quarter of a cent, closing at 64 cents the arroba for 96 test.

So far as could be noted from the daily reports of the local market the indefinite suspension of operations by

## Hawaii Cane Growers Would Have Sugar and Pineapples Regulated By Commission

A counter-move to the hinted proposition of doing away with the public utility commission altogether, was felt when Commissioner A. G. Gignoux appeared before a regular meeting of that body yesterday and presented a resolution passed by the Hawaii Cane Planters' Association, which advocates an increase in the powers of the commission that it may have jurisdiction over sugar mills and pineapple canneries of the Territory.

Mr. Gignoux made the resolutions of this organization a record of the commission, with the letter accompanying it. Acting chairman J. N. S. Williams being absent, no discussion was made of the matter, and it probably will not be referred to again until his return.

Following is the letter which accompanied the resolution:

Enclosed is a copy of resolution which directly concerns the Territory public utility commission, of which I am a member. We are now canvassing for opinions regarding the proposed plan, and if we find sufficient favorable sentiment our plan is to endeavor to have the next legislature amend the laws as to include the mills, canneries, etc., among the public utilities for the purposes of your commission.

"We trust that you will favor to us an early date with your opinion regarding this matter. Respectfully yours, 'LA RUE C. WATSON."

A. G. Curtis is given as the president of the association, Robert Gignoux, vice president, and La Rue C. Watson, secretary and treasurer. Following are the resolutions:

**Resolved**, That it is the sense of this meeting assembled this evening, the tenth day of October, 1914, that the sugar and pineapple industries are of such supreme importance that they should be under public supervision and control.

**Be It Further Resolved**, That it is the sense of this meeting that the public utility commission created by act 68 of the regular session of the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, should have supervision and control of all mills and canneries within the Territory, using in their mills or canneries the product of individual farmers within the Territory.

**Be It Further Resolved**, That the said commission should also have power to investigate any other agricultural industry within the Territory, the unregulated control of which subjects it to manipulation to the disadvantage of the small producer.

**Be It Further Resolved**, That the secretary of this association be, and he is, instructed to forward a copy of this resolution, with a request for a written opinion on the matter contained therein, to each member for forwarding to the next legislature of the Territory, to the members of the Territory, to the members of the utility commission, to the special agent in charge of the Hawaii experiment station, to the president of the Hawaii Sugar Planters' Association, and to such other persons and officials as the president of the association shall direct."

## Sales of Sugar and Other Securities in Honolulu Show Healthy Condition of Market

Trading continues active on the Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange and prices, for the most part, continue to show an upward tendency.

Ola was the feature of yesterday's session, 100 shares in five, ten and twenty share lots selling from \$5.75 down to \$5.025. Fifty shares of the same sold at \$24.50, a drop of half a point since the last sale. Honolulu sold at 4.87 1/2 for ten shares, a drop of a fraction of a point since the last sale.

Honolulu Brewing & Malting was dropped of for \$14 for twenty shares. This was a drop of one dollar over the previous sale. More than two hundred shares of Ola sold for \$5.75 between Commercial & Sugar Company went for \$22.50, though \$22.25 was the price asked during the session. Kelana Ditch 600 percent bonds to the value of \$50,000, were also sold between boards, bringing \$93.

McBride continues to hold strong at six dollars, ninety shares being sold between boards at this price. None was offered to the session.

The Chalmette Refinery in New Orleans, had no influence whatever on the prices here—in fact, no notice seems to have been taken of this action on the part of the New York Orleans refiner. However another notice which has caused considerable concern was a cable received yesterday, dated in London and announcing that the British Government had prohibited absolutely the importation of sugar into Great Britain.

It is generally believed that further developments will show that this message was entirely unauthorized or that the new regulation was aimed at the importation of beet sugar from Germany and Austria by way of neutral ports and the Department of State has taken the matter up with the British minister here and it is expected that further information will shortly be available.

## RECORD COFFEE CROP IN KONA

Output Will Exceed Previous Seasons Though War Sends Price Down

With the heaviest crop in the history of the industry in these islands, the coffee growers of Kona, Hawaii, were just beginning to look forward to one of the most profitable years in the history of their venture when the war came. The great combination that has been holding up the price of coffee because of being unable to handle the crop now being harvested and the price began to tumble until coffee is now bringing the growers in the neighborhood of twelve cents per pound.

**Growers Not Discouraged**

But despite this, the Kona coffee men are far from discouraged. They have been busily engaged in harvesting their crop for the past sixty days. It is estimated that the crop this year will be somewhere between fifty thousand and sixty thousand bags of one hundred pounds each. This will bring the value of the crop, on a 60,000 bag basis, up to \$720,000 against \$535,000, the value of the coffee exports from Hawaii last year. But the price then ranged from two to five cents per pound above the quotations now prevailing.

**War Is Blamed**

The war is blamed for the present low price. Hawaii is practically the only coffee producing section of the United States and its output is practically not noticeable in the amount of coffee consumed in this country. Last year the value of the coffee imported by the United States was \$11,000,000.

Most of this coffee is raised in South and Central America. It might be imagined that the United States would play an important part in this industry in those countries. Instead, the great bulk of the business is controlled by Germans, practically all of the coffee output of the world being distributed from Germany, where a supply of 800,000 bags is said now to be on hand. The complete tying up of German shipping on the Atlantic and the loss of two large coffee cargoes from the Latin Republics has prevented the shipping of coffee to Europe, with the result that this country has been flooded with coffee and the price has fallen to its present level.

**Kona Coffee In Demand**

Ordinarily the Hawaii crop would not suffer in the first place, because its output is so limited, and in the second place because there has been a demand on the Pacific Coast for even more coffee than is at present raised here.

J. M. McKeeney, who is in constant touch with the coffee situation here and who handles practically all of the coffee used in this Territory, is confident that the situation will soon improve. It is known that the coffee growers in Kona who can afford to do so, are storing their crops in the hope for better prices. Growers, however, who are working leased land and operating on a small margin are apt to be disposing of their crops as rapidly as they are being harvested. The coffee receipts in Honolulu for the past several weeks have averaged several hundred sacks weekly.

## INDICATIONS POINT TO RECORD CROPS

It is not often that the crop estimates made on the first of October indicate increased production over the year previous in respect to every agricultural product embraced by the statistics, but this is found to be true in respect to the report just circulated by the federal bureau of crop estimates covering thirteen staple articles produced by the farms. The corn is estimated to amount to 2,649,000,000 bushels, as compared to 2,448,000,000 last year; the wheat crop is predicted to reach 892,000,000 bushels, as against 763,280,000 a year ago; potatoes are expected to yield 332,000,000 bushels as against last year's crop of 321,525,000; the apple crop is rated at 320,000,000 bushels as against last year's yield of 145,410,000—the most striking increase of any in the list. Surely with such an abundant food supply for both man and beast, the American people have much to be thankful for.

LONDON, November 18.—(Associated Press by Federal Wire)—Jack Johnson and Jess Willard signed articles here last night for a boxing bout which will take place February 15.

No round limit has been set definitely, but it is believed the go will be for any number of rounds from twenty to forty-five. While no definite place was settled upon it is believed that the battleground will be staged in Mexico. Jack Johnson is to receive \$50,000 as his share of the scraps, win or lose, draw or otherwise.

## BUSY YEAR FOR LABORERS AHEAD

Big Crop and Good Prices Assure Active Season for Plantation Employees

Plantation employees are looking ahead with more hope for the 1915 season than they did at the opening of the season just coming to an end. At that time the sugar industry was threatened with destruction by a Democratic administration run rampant on a free trade fallacy, the price of Hawaii's chief product tumbled to a point where profits seemed out of the question and the only resource of the planters was to inaugurate drastic economies or go out of business.

As in all great business depressions brought on by politicians, laborers were among the first to suffer. Though wages were not reduced, it was found necessary to curtail the working day materially. Hundreds in this way were thrown out of employment and much suffering probably would have resulted were it not for the fact that the planters decided on the scheme of giving a portion of its employees work for a few days each week, laying them off to give the other portion an opportunity to earn at least enough to meet their expense.

**Prospects Are Bright**  
In this way conditions continued until the war came on and the price of sugar advanced. Now there are practically few idle laborers in the Territory, it is claimed, and within the next few weeks as the mills begin on the 1915 crops the few hundred idle laborers will find plenty of employment. It is believed that all plantations will work a full force throughout the 1915 season.

When D. Lloyd Conkling returned from Washington and New York he brought with him an opinion prepared by Dillon, Thompson and Clay, the celebrated New York legal authorities on bonds. According to this opinion the delivery of the bonds might be questioned unless carried out by Conkling himself, the ex-treasurer having made all the arrangements for the preparing of the bonds, signing them as treasurer of the Territory and attended to all other legal formalities in connection with the big issue.

## NEWS OF RUSSIAN SINKING CAME FROM GERMAN EMBASSY

Editor Advertiser.—Referring to the article published by the British Consul in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin under date of November 16, 1914, a beg to state that the report of the sinking of the superdreadnought *Andronicus*, which was received by the German Consulate at Honolulu, was furnished by the German Embassy at Washington, certainly a reliable source. This message clearly states that the *Andronicus* was sunk off the coast of Ireland on October 27th, 1914, and I would like to draw your special attention to the date on which this disaster occurred, and which gives specific significance to the statement of the British Consul "that the British Admiralty does not hesitate to publish any cases of the sinking of warships, and have denied that any of the battleships have been sunk as yet."

Respectfully yours,  
BODIEK.  
Imperial German Consul.  
Honolulu, November 17, 1914.

**Has Written For New Opinion**  
"I have written the law firm of Dillon, Thompson and Clay and I did the whole situation up to the time of writing, before these lawyers. I received a cable today from the firm saying that a written opinion was being mailed to me. I will wait to see what the firm thinks, now that the whole situation has been placed before it."

**Bond Firm Fell Flat**  
When bids for taking up the bond issue were opened simultaneously in Honolulu and New York, local bidders offered to take up only \$60,500 of bonds at par. The bids in New York were even for a smaller amount and not one of the bidders came near offering par for the bonds.

Kaun people have recently signified their intention of subscribing for \$1,000 worth of these bonds at a small advance above par. Chairman Forbes and the other members of the harbor commission propose during their coming tour of the Island of Hawaii to advocate the taking up of bonds by the Big Island people, this being, apparently, the only way the harbor and other improvements which are now being delayed because of failure to float the bond issue can be attended to.

Still, there is the legal question hanging over the whole proposition and, until it is settled, any those who claim they know what they are talking about, it seems that future sales of bonds will hang fire.

## CURED BY TWO SETS OF CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I began to have an itching over my whole body about seven years ago and this settled in my limbs, from the knee to the foot. I was a great many times to a doctor, but he could not cure me. After I noticed that I did not get any relief that way, I went for three weeks to the hospital. But they were unable to help me there. I used all the medicines that I could see but became worse and worse. I had an inflammation which made me almost crazy with pain. When I showed my case to my friends they would get really frightened. I did not know what to do. I was so sick and had become so nervous that I positively lost all hope."

"I had seen the advertisement of the Cuticura Remedies a great many times but could not make up my mind to try them. For I had already used so many medicines. Finally I did decide to use the Cuticura Remedies and I tell you that I was never so pleased as when I noticed that after using two sets of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills, the entire inflammation had gone. I was completely cured. I should be only too glad if people with a similar disease would come to me and find out the truth. I would only recommend them to use Cuticura. Mrs. Bertha Bach, 1521 Second Ave., New York, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1907."

"Mrs. Bertha Bach is my sister-in-law and I know well how she suffered and was cured by the Cuticura Remedies after many years of suffering. I have seen her and know how she is now. I am a sufferer from a similar disease and I would only recommend them to use Cuticura. Mrs. Bertha Bach, 1521 Second Ave., New York, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1907."

A single set of Cuticura Remedies, consisting of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment to cleanse, Cuticura Pills to purify, has frequently cured chronic cases of torturing, disgusting humors of infants, children and adults when the best methods known to the profession had failed. Guaranteed absolutely pure. Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Putzer Drug & Chem. Co., Sole Importers for the U. S. and Canada, 100 West Broadway, New York, N. Y. Ask for Cuticura Book at Authority of Sale and Help Disease.

## GOVERNOR REFUSES TO MAKE PUBLIC OPINION ON BONDS

Contention Made That Change in Treasurership Invalidated Sale of Bonds

NEW YORK LAW FIRM MAILING NEW OPINION

Governor Pinkham Says Placed Whole Matter Before Same Law Firm

Although plans have been made by Governor Pinkham and Territorial Treasurer Charles J. McCarthy for the sale locally of a large block of bonds, the delivery of the bonds might be questioned unless carried out by Conkling himself, the ex-treasurer having made all the arrangements for the preparing of the bonds, signing them as treasurer of the Territory and attended to all other legal formalities in connection with the big issue.

**Conkling Gave Opinion To Governor**

This opinion Mr. Conkling turned over to his successor, after notifying the Governor. Since then, the Governor has been publicly quoted to the effect that he did not place much reliance on Conkling's opinion. An opinion prepared by the best known authorities on the subject of bonds, it has been said that no bond issue of any importance is placed in the market in the mainland before the firm of Dillon, Thompson and Clay has passed finally on it.

Shortly after Mr. Conkling's return from the mainland the Governor asked him for his resignation and it was tendered and accepted, only after Mr. Conkling had apprised the Governor of the situation in regard to the question on the legality of future delivery of these bonds, a question which may arise at any time, according to the opinion now in possession of the Governor.

**Governor Refuses To Give Opinion Out**  
Governor Pinkham was asked yesterday by The Advertiser for a copy of the opinion for the purpose of making it public in order that all concerned might be advised in the premises. This request the Governor refused to accede to.

"I won't give the opinion out for publication," said the Governor, and there was finally spelled in his manner.

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## ENTOMOLOGIST HOME FROM ORIENTAL TOUR

After a tour extending through China and other places in the Orient, Frederick W. Muir, entomologist, returned to Honolulu on the steamer China yesterday. Professor Muir is an associate entomologist with the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. He went to the Orient in quest of parasites beneficial to the cane industry in these islands and though it is believed his mission has been successful this will not be known until the result of his trip is made known through the association bulletin.

The entomological division of the territorial bureau has benefited considerably as a result of Professor Muir's tour, having received several consignments of parasites from him while he was in the Orient.

The case of Schoonung against Miner, a writ in error sent out from the circuit court of Maui by the defendant, will be argued in the supreme court Monday morning at ten o'clock.